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We do the  
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political action

1. We demand the repeal of all laws that support slavery in the United States and will resist the existence of the United States.
2. We will resist our brethren in the lawless invasion of our political mission of independence.
3. Believe that the nation has and that its

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# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## THE DISUNION PETITION.

We are getting the proceedings of the Legislature of Ohio in small installments picked up here and there from letter writers and others. Probably the Editors whose business it is to furnish the people with the proceedings of the Legislature, thought they could only bear this kind of news in very small doses and so are dealing it out prudently. The following is a sketch of the discussion in the Senate on the memorial, as we find it reported in the Columbian:

February 9th, 1856. Mr. Cattell presented a memorial from the Western Anti-Slavery Society, signed by its officers, praying the General Assembly to take the necessary measures for the peaceful withdrawal of the State of Ohio from the Federal Union. The memorial was read at the Clerk's desk, when Mr. Cattell moved that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. He hoped that the memorial, though containing an unusual request, would be allowed to take the usual course. The only parties whose names appear in this memorial, were children of his native town, and well known to him to be persons of good character. They were led to desire the withdrawal of Ohio from the Union, because they held—in common with the slaveholders the Democratic party, and all doughfaces in general—that the Constitution of the United States was intended to extend and protect American slavery, and to make it the duty of the people of the Free States to assist in the capture and return of fugitive slaves. Hence they are enemies of the Constitution. But however widely we may differ with them in opinion, and however unwise and ill-advised we may think the remedy they propose as a cure for the evils which they complain of, nevertheless, have the right to propose them. It did not appear to him to be the province of the Senate to make choice of the subjects upon which the people may petition. The right of petition was worth nothing if it could be so limited. The meanness of despots of Europe forbade him to suggest to the petitioners. These people were adherents of no political party. They did not vote at all. They cast away their right of suffrage, because, they say, the Constitution requires of its supporters immoral and wrongful acts. He had thought it his duty to make this plain statement of facts for the satisfaction of Senators, and he hoped the memorial might not be allowed to pass to inappropriate committees without any objection. He was quite willing to entrust the whole matter to their wisdom. If any other course was pursued than the usual one, they should most likely be involved in a long and fruitless debate.

Mr. Bruce said he was anxious to read that course, he would move the reading of Washington's Farewell Address.

Mr. Cattell said, if Senators felt the need of strengthening their devotion to the Union by the reading of that excellent address, he had no objection; but, for his own part, he felt no such necessity.

Mr. Taylor, of Mahoning, moved that any Senator who desired it, might have leave of absence long enough for that purpose. This created a laugh, in which the Senator from Fairfield, (Mr. Brown,) heartily joined.

Mr. Heaton moved to amend the motion to refer as follows: "With instructions to report in the most decided terms against the unwise, impolitic and insane request of the memorialists."

Mr. Kelley moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word insane. Several Senators objected.

After some further discussion, the amendment was put to vote, and lost by a vote of 25 to 9. The question was then upon referring to the committee without instruction. Mr. Brown and Mr. Taylor, of Geneva, spoke in favor, and Mr. Kelly against.

Mr. Kelly thought by referring to a committee we would express some doubt as to the propriety of the prayer of the petitioners. He was unwilling to entertain for a moment such a proposition. We ought to treat it as a serious matter, and not an infamous proposition made to her—read it with abhorrence.

Mr. Cattell said that every fourth day of July, for three-quarters of a century, almost the whole people of the land congregated in masses to glorify and promote the revolutionary doctrine, taught by the Declaration of Independence, that, when a government ceases to protect the rights of the people, they have the right to alter or abolish it. We have all been taught this doctrine from our cradles and we, in turn, teach it to our children. He apprehended it to be sound political doctrine. Government ought not to be frightened by the application of a favorite principle. The safety and glory of our republicanism system of government are that abuses and usurpations can be corrected by peaceful and legal means, without disturbing the machinery or even the tranquility of the government; hence he had no wish for nor fears of a dissolution of the Union of these States. He had hoped that this Senate, in whose coolness and dignity he had taken some pride, would be able to receive and refer in the usual mode any respectful petition, even if it should be for the dissolution of the Union, without any disturbance of the regularity of its pulse. But he regretted to find that yesterday's proceedings in the House on the same subject, and the ample experience of Congress in the treatment of petitions had failed to satisfy Senators that any departure from the established mode in the treatment of petitions must always lead to confusion and useless debate, and also give a factitious importance to such petitions that they could not otherwise obtain.

The question then being on the motion to amend by striking out the word insane, the yeas and nays were demanded, ordered and resulted, yeas 7, nays 26 as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Bruce, Heaton, Holmes, Lawrence, Matthews, Phelps, Willford.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Bayard, Beatty, Brand, Brown, Backus, Dundy, Bennett, Canfield, Cattell, Gardner, Griswold, Hamilton, Hardy, Hawley, Hyer, Kelley, Kirk, Lawden, Lewis, Lunt, Marsh, Musgrave, Rusk, Spencer, Taylor of Geneva, Taylor of Mahoning, Willard.

So the motion to instruct was lost, and the petition referred.

HOUSE.—Mr. Hunter said the petition came from a portion of his constituents, and he was in favor of its reference. He thought now was a proper time to establish the right of petition. No other class of petitions were objected to. Mr. H. referred to the time when the petitioners in Congress were talking loudly of secession, and John Quincy Adams was censured for presenting a disunion petition from a handful of quiet Quakers. He referred to the characteristics of the Salem petitioners. They were quite numerous a few years ago, but lately most of them about town, and their non-voting position, and a few who remained believed with the Democratic party, that the Constitution of the United States was proslavery in its character, and imposed on the North the obligation to extend, defend, and perpetuate slavery. They had seen the distinguished secessionists of the South appointed to high offices by the Democratic Administration—they had seen the Government patronage bestowed upon secession presses—had watched the tendency of the Democratic party towards absorption in secessionism, and seeing all this, many of them regarded it the duty for their purposes. Some of them looked with disfavor upon the Republican party and favored the Democracy, believing that its success was the readiest way to effect a dissolution of the Union. It was therefore unkind in gentlemen who agreed with them as to the proslavery character of the Constitution to treat discourteously the friends they now so much need.

Mr. Hunter made quite an effective speech. We regret that we can give only a meager sketch of his remarks.

SHIPS FOR THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The American Colonization Society, though unsuccessful in its efforts to get Congress to establish the Ebony Line of Steamers from this country to Liberia, is likely to get possession of some colonizing craft of her own. A vessel has recently been donated to the Society in Maine, and still later Mr. John Stephens of Maryland proposes to contribute \$35,000 for the building of a vessel to be owned by the Society.

## MODEL ARTISTS AND PROSLAVERY THEOLOGY.

A New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes the following account of the novel amusements of that city. It seems the model Artists of that city are orthodox in their theology, after the pattern of Dr. Lord, Dr. Adams, Dr. Plummer, Alexander Campbell, and other distinguished theologians. The writer says:

We have something new here in the theatrical line. The doctrines of the Bible represented and enforced on the stage, and the Crucifixion of our Savior, personated by Model Artists! Monsieur Keller, from Paris, is here with his troupe of "living statues," representing at the Gaiety theatre various tableaux vivants of sacred and profane history among which are the Crucifixion, the Descent from the Cross, the Battle of the Amazons, &c. By way of accompaniment, and to give a kind of religious sanctity to the exhibitions, Burroughs, the ever faithful genius, has got up what he calls a Biblical Drama, founded on the Parable of the Prodigal Son. The thing draws, nightly, the theatre has been crowded every night for more than two weeks. There is no merit whatever in the drama. The people go to see the "pictures," represented by "half-dressed women and sacrilegious men." The "drama" or play is called Azazel, the name also given to the Prodigal Son. Bourdanel takes the part of Azazel, and when he comes to the place where the Prodigal, after "wasting his substance in riotous living," is seen lying upon the ground in a state of wretchedness and starvation, he utters "comes to himself" and cries out at the top of his voice—"how many slaves of my father have bread enough, and to spare, while I perish with hunger. I will arise and go to my father." I could not help noticing the slight difference in the rendering, from the original text. In the latter it reads—"how many hired servants of my father have bread enough, and to spare, while I perish with hunger." In some places there would be considered an essential difference.

The news has just reached here by Telegraph that the long struggle at Washington is over, and that Banks is elected Speaker. Good! Glorious triumph! I shall do nothing more to-day but rejoice—"inwardly," and by myself, and perhaps to-night hold a meeting and pass some unanimous resolutions, all alone in my room; for I may not go "outwardly" and with friends, in this city where men and mind are fettered in more ways than one.

CONCERT IN AID OF FREEDOM IN KANSAS.—Mrs. SOPHIA CORNWELL assisted by some of her musical club, will give a Concert (this evening, 20th Feb.) in aid of the cause of Freedom in Kansas. Those of our citizens who enjoyed the pleasant entertainment given by Mrs. CORNWELL, and her assistants on a previous occasion, we are sure will not suffer this opportunity to pass without listening to the music, especially as the entire proceeds of the Concert after paying expenses are to be devoted to the cause of freedom in Kansas. We expect to see the Hall crowded to its utmost capacity.

KANSAS MEETING.—A meeting of the citizens of Salem was called on the Kansas question to be held on Saturday evening last. Owen Lovejoy was advertised to address the meeting. He was delayed however by the cars and did not arrive in time. On Sunday evening he addressed a crowded audience in the Town Hall. We were not present but understand his earnest address was enthusiastically received.

Two or three meetings have been held here and a considerable amount of material aid contributed.

A CRIME OF CONSCIENCE.—The Wellsboro Patriot and the Mahoning Sentinel which have been disturbed of late, let Salem become a county seat with a union of the Canfield and New Lisbon Court Houses, are now quite at rest on that exciting topic. Since the "treasonable document"—the petition for the dissolution of the Union—they feel certain that the Legislature will not touch another Salem petition with a ten foot pole. Of course the new county will go by the board. That gives some comfort to our neighbors. Well do pray take all you can my good friends. The way of sinners who are in union with slaveholders is a hard road to travel and well may they be thankful for small favor, however fallacious.

BACKED OUT.—The lower House of the Nebraska Legislature passed a bill granting the right of suffrage to women. This excited so much discussion and warmth and threatened to be so unpopular that the gallant Legislators backed out of their position reconsidered the vote and killed the bill. There is courage for you.

A VERY PROPER INQUIRY.—In the Ohio Legislature the other day, Mr. Kirk offered the following resolution of inquiry:

Resolved, That the committee on Public Benevolent Institutions be required to inquire and report to the Senate, at their earliest convenience, the use that has been made of the 177 gallons of brandy, 284 gallons of wine, 84 gallons of whiskey, and 243 gallons of alcohol, amounting in value to \$1139.19, furnished to the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus during the months of May and November, 1854.

ICE AT CINCINNATI.—On the 24th the ice in the river at Cincinnati broke loose, doing immense damage to the steamboats and other property at the wharf. Eight steamboats were entirely lost as were also numerous coal barges. The river had been uninterruptedly frozen over for fifty-three days.

At St. Louis, too, the ice was destructive to the river property when it started on the 26th.

INTERFERENCE AND CRIME.—The grand jury of New York City state that of 36,264 persons committed to prison in the city last year for criminal offences, no less than 32,703 were intemperate drinkers.

REV. JESSE M'BRIE, of the Wesleyan Church, and formerly of this county, lies now near the point of death, at Leoni Michigan.

RELEASE OF A PRISONER FOR HUMANITY.—A telegraphic dispatch to the editor of the Sabbath Recorder, from Baton Rouge, La., brings intelligence that Pardon Davis, who was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the Louisiana Penitentiary for aiding slaves to escape from their masters, has been set at liberty by the Governor, after being confined less than a year and a half. Mr. Davis was a native of Wisconsin. Some three years ago he went to Louisiana, where he established a yard for supplying wood to steamers on the Mississippi River. While thus employed three colored men came to his premises, tired and sore, and requested permission to rest themselves, which he granted. When they wanted to leave, he supplied them with bread, gave them a hat, to another a pair of shoes to another a shirt, and to the company a blanket and some money, set them across the river, and pointed them to the North Star. They were subsequently overtaken by the slavehunters and compelled to disclose the name of their benefactor. He was arrested, and after a summary trial before a company of persons who threatened to lynch him if not convicted, he was condemned to twenty years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, from which he has been released, as above stated by the Governor.

Hon. Edward Everett has been invited by the Ladies of Richmond, Virginia, to repeat a discourse on the Life and Services of Washington. The proceeds of the lecture are to go towards the purchase of the Mount Vernon property.

## News of the Week.

CHAPLAIN.—Rev. Daniel Waldo, of N. Y., a Revolutionary soldier in his 94th year, has been elected Chaplain to the House of Representatives in Washington.

THE GERMANS.—The Meeting of Germans in Cincinnati, which appointed Charles Remelin a delegate to the Pittsburgh Convention, adopted the following Resolution among others:

Resolved, That in Republics, to labor for freedom should never be a crime. A President who cannot discriminate between efforts for liberty and those for slavery, and pronounce both equally criminal, evinces only his total incapacity to be the chief magistrate of a free people.

U. G. R. R.—We understand that forty-seven fugitives have been despatched to Canada by the Underground Railroad since the commencement of the fugitive case now pending before U. S. Commissioner Pendery. A friend in Covington has told us of an extraordinary fugitive case, which may have made one of the above number. The fugitive was an old woman, nearly seventy years of age, who had been confined to her room with rheumatism for some months, during which she had been waited upon assiduously and tenderly by her mistress. She had only been able to go about for two or three weeks, and chose the very coldest weather we have had for her flight. The enthusiasm among the slaves must be high, if it reaches persons of her class.—Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 20th.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri Democrat who has visited every portion of the Territory, sets the population down at sixty thousand.

Mr. Butler, of the city of Louisville, has introduced a bill in the lower branch of the Kentucky Legislature, proposing an appropriation of five thousand dollars annually to the State Colonization Society for the removal from the State of free negroes and their descendants.—It is proposed to send them to Liberia—such as may desire to go.

A bill is before the Virginia Legislature to amend the Code so as to declare all persons having one-sixteenth or more of negro blood in them mulattoes.

A NEW WORK BY DR. TOCQUEVILLE.—We learn that M. de Tocqueville, the author of the well known work on this country, is about to publish in Paris a History of the French Revolution, and we are pleased to know that the Harpers have undertaken to bring out a translation here simultaneously.

SLAVES AND FREE COLORED PERSONS.—A bill is before the Maryland Legislature to prevent slaves and free colored persons from holding Bush Meetings for religious worship, and also to prevent free colored persons from allowing slaves to remain about their premises after 10 o'clock at night, unless by written permission of their owners, &c.

DESPOTISM.—The Richmond Enquirer advocates the passage of a law by the Legislature of Virginia, which shall prevent Northern men residing in that State, from writing letters to their friends or to newspapers, exposing the vices of slavery. The vilest despotism in Europe is not worse than this.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.—The message of Governor Israel, of Nebraska, gives a very gratifying account of public and private prosperity in the Territory. Every branch of industry has received and continues to receive a liberal reward, and the inhabitants are prosperous and happy in a degree heretofore unknown in the history of the settlement and organization of former Territories. Prosperous and populous towns and cities are springing up as if by magic all along the eastern border, and at favorable points to the westward; and the beautiful and fertile prairies are fast being converted into productive fields.

In Chicago Miss Lizzie Tattle cowbided a fellow boarder named William Graves for circulating reports prejudicial to her character. She walked in to the parlor, took him by the collar, and laid it on good.

GOLD IN ALABAMA.—"We are now confident that the adventurous miner can, far less expense and much more comfort, find El Dorado within the borders of Alabama, one mile from Goldville, Tallapoosa county, Ga., is a stratum of quartz containing the finest of gold, said to be worth \$25 a ton.

Dr. Rufus W. Griswold has sued the New York Tribune for libel, laying the damages at \$20,000.

David Wise, a well-known negro trader of New Orleans, died on the 12th inst., as was supposed from poison. One of his negro women was arrested on suspicion.

The Kansas Herald of Freedom, (Mr. G. W. Brown's paper) has already a circulation of 3,500 copies.

The oyster trade is very much damaged by the hard winter. The operations of Malby, the great oyster dealer of Baltimore, are so much restricted by the scarcity of these shell fish, that a loss of over twenty thousand dollars on the winter's business is apprehended. The capital invested in the trade in that city amounts to five millions of dollars, employing 500 vessels and 15,000 persons.

A company of fifty young men from Grayson, County, Virginia, are to start for Kansas in a few days.

## Receipts for the Bugle for the week ending Feb. 10

Thomas Chandler, Adrian,	1.50
Julius S. Wilcox, Livonia Centre,	1.50
Ruth A. Collier, Patch Grove,	2.00
John Ball, North Eaton,	50
James Miller, Mount Erie,	1.50
Jonathan Miller, Muncie,	1.50
Benoni Roby, Sherrodsville,	2.50
Chasteen Harrison, Zanesville,	1.00

**HYMNIAL.**  
MARRIED.—On the 15th of last month, by Friends Ceremony at the residence of Wm. H. Wright, Hiram A. Tabor of Clayton Co. Iowa, and Rebecca Wright, of Adams Co. Pennsylvania.

MARRIED.—On the 21st Feb., at her home near Mt. Union, JORIAN HARTZEL, Esq. of Toledo, Ohio, to Miss MARY K. JOHNSON of Mt. Union, Stark Co. Mo.

**THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT SALEM, OHIO.  
TERMS.—\$1.50 per annum payable in advance. Or, \$2.00 at the end of the year.

We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARTIN R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to ANS PEARSON, Publishing Agent.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**  
One Square (16 lines) three weeks, - - - \$1.00  
" " Each additional insertion, - - - 25  
" " Six months, - - - - - 4.00  
" " One year, - - - - - 6.00  
Two Squares six months, - - - - - 5.00  
" " One year, - - - - - 8.00  
One Fourth column one year, with privilege of changing monthly, - - - - - 12.00  
Half column, changing monthly, - - - - - 20.00  
Cards not exceeding eight lines will be inserted one year for \$5.00; six months, \$2.00.

J. HUDSON, PRINTER.

**J. DEMING & CO.,**  
Dealers in Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, ground and unground Spices, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Salt, Candles, Soap, Tobacco, Cigars, Brooms, Baskets, Tubs, Buckets, Stone-ware, also a general variety of goods in our line.

BUCKETS will be sold by the dozen at Pittsburgh prices.  
J. Deming & Co., will endeavor to keep on hand a constant supply of Wheat, Rye and Buck-wheat flour, also Corn-meal.  
All spices ground by the subscriber and warranted pure.  
March 1st, 1856.

**BEDFORD HARMONIAL SEMINARY.**  
Friends of humanity, we can now say, with confidence, that the Bedford Harmonical Seminary, is well established, having a sufficient fund to keep it up ten years at least, if nothing more should be donated.

It is located five miles West of Battle Creek, Michigan, in a rapidly growing country of liberal minds. Several new buildings are in process of erection for the accommodation of the school. Families and Students will find Bedford a very desirable situation. The large Boarding Hall will be in complete condition at the commencement of the Spring Term.

The expenses of a Student for Board, Tuition, and Room Rent, is about \$2.50 per week. Students can also hire rooms on reasonable terms and board themselves.  
The spring term will commence on the Fourth of March next and continue Fourteen Weeks. The Fall Term will commence on the First Monday in September.

The following branches are taught in the Seminary:  
Latin, Greek and French; a Full Course of Mathematics, Natural Sciences, and English Branches. Instrumental Music, by Mrs. Howe.  
H. CORNELL, Principal. O. D. Howe, Teacher of Languages, J. W. TALBOT, Teacher of Mathematics.

**TRUSTEES:**  
J. P. AVERY, E. Y. CORNELL,  
R. CORNELL, J. W. TALBOT,  
L. Houghton, D. Brown,  
H. Cornell.  
All communications must be sent to H. CORNELL, Battle Creek, Michigan.  
Bedford, Feb. 2, 1856.

**Artists' Association!**  
The subscribers in announcing their appointment as Managers of the above Association, for the advancement of the

**FINE ARTS,**  
in this country, feel justified in stating that Fine Steel Engravings will be placed before the American public, which in beauty of execution have been unsurpassed, and at a price unparalleled either in the New or Old World.

Art is cosmopolitan, and in this view, the Artists both of America and Europe are bound together to produce specimens worthy of the age. The Engravings will be issued monthly, commencing from the First of December, 1855, and ending First of January, 1857, with the

**PREMIUM ENGRAVING.**  
The purchasers of Twelve Engravings, one each month, price fifty cents, will be entitled to receive, as a premium, the great steel engraving, "Washington after Crossing the Delaware."

Size 24 x 30. Executed in the first style of Art, FROM THE ORIGINAL DESIGN, BY F. O. DARLEY.  
An American Artist unsurpassed in illustrating the History of our Country.  
Persons desiring to act as agents for obtaining subscribers, by applying to the undersigned, and stating the locality they wish to occupy, will be furnished circulars giving terms, which are exceedingly liberal.  
All parcels delivered free of express, post or packing charges.  
GEO. HOWARD & Co.,  
235 FULTON STREET, N. Y.  
Wholesale Print Publishers, and Manufacturers of Frames and Mouldings.  
February, 1856.-3m.

**WALL PAPER.**  
ALL who are in want of WALL PAPER can have forty varieties to choose from by calling at McMillan's Book-Store, Salem, Ohio.  
Also, all kinds of Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books and Stationery of every description, Wholesale and Retail.  
The attention of writing teachers and others who desire superior articles of Stationery, is particularly invited.  
CASH paid for any amount of clean linen and cotton Rags.  
J. McMILLAN.  
Salem, April 14, 1855.

**B. W. SPEAR, M. D.,**  
ELECTRIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON;  
OFFICE OVER McCONNELL'S STORE, ON MAIN STREET;  
Residence North Side of Green Street, second door West of the Flaxmill street.  
SALEM, April 23, 1855.

## We do therefore declare to the people of the United States, as objects for which we unite in political action:

1. We demand and shall attempt to secure the repeal of all laws which allow the introduction of slavery into territories once consecrated to freedom, and will resist by every constitutional means the existence of slavery in any of the territories of the United States.

2. We will support by every lawful means our brethren in Kansas in their constant and manly resistance to the usurped authority of the lawless invaders, and will give the full weight of our political power in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas to the Union as a free, sovereign, independent State.

3. Believing that the present national administration has shown itself to be weak and faithless, and that its continuance in power is identified with the progress of the slave power to national supremacy, with the exclusion of freedom from the territories, and with increasing civil discord, it is a leading purpose of our organization to oppose and overthrow it.

The address was not furnished to the reporters of the press for publication, Lieut. Gov. Raymond, of New York, preferring to superintend its publication personally.

Mr. Remlin approved of the resolutions so far as they went, but it appeared to him there was an omission. He said here as a representative of the people of the population of Cincinnati. He had position on the subject of so called Americanism as to have prevented the differences of opinion which had hitherto existed between the native and adopted citizen, and which had hitherto placed the German citizens almost exclusively in the ranks of the Democracy.

The Germans would deem the silence in the address on this subject as ominous. What would he have to say to them on this subject? The great and holy principles which the address contained would induce him to trust men who would sincerely support them and act in accordance with them. He had no threats to make. He had no right to say that the Germans would do under the present position of things. He should go home and report after due reflection, and after due reflection they would act. He hoped that action would be in accordance with the principles of freedom.

Judge Spaulding moved that the proceedings of this Convention, together with the interesting documents which had been presented, be published in pamphlet form, in sufficient numbers to be circulated throughout the country by the Association at Washington, which was carried.

A resolution of thanks to the officers of the meeting was unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. A. King, of New York, remarking that the Convention had gloriously accomplished the object for which they had assembled, moved an adjournment sine die, which was carried.

**NATIONAL AMERICANS—NOMINATION.**  
For two or three days previous to the 22d, a Convention of Americans was in session in Philadelphia striving earnestly to prepare the way for the Nominating Convention which was to meet on that day. But their efforts were in vain. They only made confusion worse confounded. The contest was on the famous 12th section. Finally in order not directly to insult the slaveholders by entering into the obnoxious section. They finally rejected the whole platform, and adopted another to a whit better.

Finally the Convention of the 22d assembled to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. This Convention did nothing but wrangle during Friday and Saturday, except to announce, threaten and adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we repudiate all platforms adopted by the National Councils.

Resolved, That this Convention put forth, as a simple platform of the American party, the Bible and the Constitution, and that, near the following five points of fellowship: American institutions should be controlled only by American men; American labor should be protected from foreign competition. American resources should be developed by every legal means. American compromises made in good faith, should be observed, in spirit at least, as a guaranty of American integrity—loyalty. American citizens abroad should be protected in their rights of conscience, religious worship and honorable burial.

On the 20th however they finally resolved to proceed to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice presidency. Just as the balloting was about to commence Mr. Perkins, of Connecticut, announced that the Delegation from that State had seceded from the Convention. The delegations from New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and men of the Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Pennsylvania delegations also withdrew. The remaining portion of the Convention then proceeded to the nomination which resulted in choice of Millard Fillmore, for President and Andrew Jackson Donelson, for Vice President. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

**THE FUGITIVES IN CINCINNATI.**  
It was announced that Commissioner Pendery had given his decision in the case of the fugitives the 21st ult. On that occasion the following proceedings were had, as we learn from the Gazette, which says:

Having been announced that Commissioner Pendery would give his decision in the Fugitive cases yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, a large crowd assembled in the neighborhood of the U. S. Court rooms at that hour.

At a quarter after 10, the U. S. Marshal, Mr. Johnson, went up to the jail for the prisoners, the Sheriff Brashears refused to give up the adults and returned without them.

A consultation was then held between the Commissioner and the Marshal in regard to the children, but it was decided not to bring them down to the Court, and the Commissioner adjourned his court till Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, when his decision may be expected.

**HABES CORPUS FOR THE NEGRO CHILDREN.**  
A Habeas Corpus from Judge Burgoyne of the Federal Court, for Peggy's children, was then served on the U. S. Marshal, and he gave his word as a gentleman, that they should be brought before Judge Burgoyne, before being returned to their master, and on this assurance nothing further transpired. It is generally understood that the decision of the Commissioner will be against the fugitives, and that unless prevented by the Habeas Corpus now pending from Judge Burgoyne, that Anne and Peggy's three children will be taken from them and sent back to slavery.

An amendment to the law providing for the writ of Habeas Corpus, is now pending before the Ohio Legislature. It provides that the writ shall in all cases issue to the Sheriff of the County. Under the present law it issues in the U. S. Court, to the U. S. Marshal. Should this amendment pass before next Tuesday, a Habeas Corpus for the children will no doubt be directed to the Sheriff, and there is no question but he will grant it.

Yesterday afternoon, two writs of habeas corpus were issued by Judge Leavitt, of the U. S. Court, for the instance of the U. S. Marshal, one for the children, and one for the children. These writs are returnable on Saturday.

A warrant was also issued by Commissioner Pendery for the apprehension of Thos. Marshall,

(son of the claimant of the negro men,) for perjury.

The Commissioner and the sheriff have both manifested decided purpose if possible to avoid collision in regard to the custody of the persons. For this purpose the Sheriff delayed exercising his right of custody of the slaves and made an agreement with the Commissioner that the persons should not be removed from jail not even in case of his, the Commissioner's, decision. The Commissioner however terminated this agreement last week by a notice to the sheriff that he should remove them from jail. Hence it became necessary for the sheriff to act and he made return to the court as reported below. We copy the Gazette's account of the proceedings before the Court of Common Pleas.

**Judgment against the Negroes for Murder—Return of the Sheriff to the Court of Common Pleas.**  
—In response to the capias issued by the Sheriff for the arrest of Margaret Garner, Simon Garner, senior, Simon Garner, junior, and Mary Garner charged with the murder of the child of Margaret Garner, one of the defendants, the Sheriff presented the following as his return yesterday afternoon before Judge Carter:

February 20, 1856.—I found the within named persons, defendants, named in this writ, confined in the Jail of Hamilton county, where they were put by George S. Bennett, Esq., a United States Marshal for the Southern District of Ohio, who holds them by virtue of a writ officially issued by J. L. Pendery, Esq., a United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Ohio, and do not feel authorized under this writ to take them from his custody.

"G. BRASHEARS, Sheriff, Hamilton Co."

Mr. Cox, the State's attorney, asked that the Sheriff be ordered to amend his return by saying that he holds defendants in custody under the capias. The case involved questions of great importance to the interests of the people of this State, and the considerations upon which he pressed this motion were:

1. The prisoners are in custody of the Sheriff. They are under an indictment for murder, upon which a capias has been issued, and is now in the hands of the Sheriff, and they are in the jail of this county, a place over which the Sheriff has full control and entire charge of all persons by law confined therein. (Cowan Statute, 674.)

2. The United States Marshal, by placing these parties in the jail of this county, neither the Sheriff nor the jailer being sworn Deputy United States Marshal, has parted with the custody of them, and the only authority by which the Sheriff keeps them in jail is under his capias.

3. There is no law directing or even permitting a Sheriff to place a fugitive slave in any jail in the State of Ohio.

The fugitive slave law gives authority to the owner of a fugitive slave, or his agent or attorney to arrest, with or without process, and the Marshal is authorized to appoint deputies and summon such assistance as may be necessary to serve his process and to take the fugitive before competent authority; but nowhere in the act is the fugitive treated as a prisoner of the United States for an offense committed against her laws, but simply as a party whose labor is claimed by another.

The only use to which a jail in this State can be applied is for the confinement of those who have violated some of the laws of this State, or prisoners who shall be committed for "any offense by the authority of the United States, and then such prisoners shall be supported during their confinement in jail at the expense of the United States."—Swan's Statute, last edition, page 48



# THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Boston Post of Jan. 20.

### THOMAS PAINE.

This day is memorable as the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of the birth-day of one of our revolutionary heroes, who was born in the town of Thetford, England. He could boast of no illustrious pedigree, as his parents were hunters in their occupation and made their money by the skin of a Quaker, and by trade a staymaker. His father was of the established church. Early in life his son was educated in the common branches of English study, and in a smattering of the Latin language; but, at the age of thirteen he was taken from school, and he spent his time in his father's trade. Three years passed, and he started for London where he remained a few weeks. Thence he went to Dover, and shipped on board a privateer named the *Terrible*, and commanded by Capt. Death. His connection with this vessel did not last long, for we soon after find him in London, another privateer, which appears to have made him averse to the naval profession, and to abandon it altogether.

In 1759 he settled at Sandwich, where he married Mary Lambert, the daughter of an exciseman, in a few months. She died the next year. In 1760 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of a cooper, and she lived with him until her death, which occurred in 1792. He was married a third time, till he reached Thetford again, he accepted the appointment to a place in the excise. Having been dismissed from his office he repaired to London, and became teacher in an academy for about ten months, when he was reinstated in the excise. In 1768 he married to Lewis, where he opened a grocery's shop, and was married to Miss Elizabeth Olive in 1771. In this town he became quite prominent as a debater, as a social companion, and as a man of independence.

In 1774 he failed in business and was again removed from his office, and separated from his wife by mutual consent. To London he went once more, and there he became acquainted with Dr. Franklin, who advised him to go to America, whither he went near the close of the year, and arrived at Philadelphia with a letter of introduction from the doctor to an intimate friend. Up to this date, at the age of 37 he had been "a mechanic, a sailor, a tradesman, an exciseman, a storekeeper, a teacher, a pamphleteer, and a politician." His companions were Kittenbush, Geo. Clymer, Dr. Rush and Franklin.

In 1775 he became editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, and contributed a number of elegant pieces, both in poetry and prose. It was by means of this position that he became known to Dr. Rush, who was his masterly periodical, "Common Sense," and "The Crisis," which were interspersed between the years 1776 and 1778. During the war, he was a writer with spirit and energy, and they were issued at such opportune intervals, and administered in such an unequal manner, that the American people were thereby incited to strive not only for relief and redress, but for national independence. His glowing ideas and eloquent appeals welded the popular thoughts into an indestructible resolution, transformed that mental resolve into a successful current of living action. Nor did the Declaration of Independence put an end to his labors in the cause of liberty. He continued his pamphlets from a newly free press, receiving no compensation therefor. In 1776 he was a volunteer under General Washington, and in April, 1777, was elected by Congress Secretary to the Committee for Foreign Affairs, which station he resigned in about two years. He was soon after chosen Clerk of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

In 1781 he accompanied Col. Laurens to France for the purpose of negotiating a loan. The embassy obtained six million livres as a present and ten millions as a loan. France had previously declared in our favor. A very short time before this, when our financial condition was such that we were on the verge of bankruptcy, and our army through want of pay, Mr. Paine originated a private subscription and headed it with \$500, all the money he could raise, including his salary. This project procured three hundred thousand pounds, which bridged over the crisis, and our financial condition was such that we were on the verge of bankruptcy, and our army through want of pay, Mr. Paine originated a private subscription and headed it with \$500, all the money he could raise, including his salary.

In April, 1787, he sailed to France. He had been made a member of the American Philosophical Society, and appointed Master of Arts by the University of Philadelphia. These positions readily allowed him to introduce to the notice of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, the model of an iron bridge which gave him much credit. He next went to London and onward to Thetford, to visit his aged mother, where he wrote a pamphlet on the state of the nation, entitled "Prospects on the Rubicon." He passed the year 1788 in erecting his iron bridge.

Early in 1801 we find that he issued his first number of "Rights of Man," in reply to Burke. In May he repaired to France where he came near losing his life by having no cockade in his hat, at a given signal for all the friends of liberty to cover their heads in silence. He returned to London in July, where he wrote an address and declaration on the French Revolution, in which he acted his part and felt a great interest. In 1792, appeared the second number of Rights of Man. He sought no concealment for his name as author of these startling productions, though at a distance from over them as sedition bills. In September he learned of his election as a Representative to the National Convention in France. In spite of the English attempt to retain him he embarked for France, where he was cordially received by the National Convention, and a national cockade was given him. A salute was fired from the batteries in honor of his arrival. The cry of "vive Thomas Paine," came from the crowd as he passed to the town hall to be presented to the Mayor and others. A play was performed in the theatre, and a box reserved for him. Several other places elected him as their deputy, but he accepted that of Calais, as first tendered. He went to Paris, took his seat in the national assembly, and was appointed on the committee to frame a new constitution. He interposed in behalf of an Englishman who struck him a violent blow for an expression of opinion, and his intervention saved his opponent's life. He also gave him money to pay his expenses to England. His ideas were humane in all cases, even when he labored to save the life of Louis XVI, much to his own inconvenience and peril. Of the parties into which the Convention was divided, he adhered to that opposed to Robespierre and his co-conspirators. This violent faction had him arrested and imprisoned for eleven months. Observing how things were tending to anarchy, and that all forms of religion were on the eve of a wreck, he had prepared the first part of his *Age of Reason*, to endeavor to stay the national rush into ruin, and on his way to the Luxembourg, deposited it in the hands of his friend, Joel Barlow. He had providentially completed this part only six hours before his arrest.

During his imprisonment he wrote the most of the second part of his *Age of Reason*. While in prison he experienced another providential occurrence in the shape of a violent fever which benumbed his senses for a month. Among those who were selected for the guillotine, and whose doors were chalked with a mark, he was numbered; but, his door being open at the time, received the mark on the wrong side for his persecutors, for when they came around for their victims, the cell-door being shut, his mark was inside, and out of sight. Thus he escaped. Soon after his recovery he heard of Robespierre's fall. His escape was quite as providential as was that of Bonaparte when surrounded by the rapidly incoming rollers of the Red Sea, during his attempt to reconquer that region. On his release from prison, he was an invited guest at the house of Mr. Munroe for eighteen months. The national convention unanimously decided for him to resume his seat in that body. Wherever he was he was active, candid, and effective. He was ever fearless in the expression of his opinions, and in defining his position. In 1796 he joined the society of Theophilanthropists, whose object was to promote morality, religious toleration, and a belief in one God. His undisguised manner of promulgating his theological sentiments lost him many friends; but his bitterest foes have contributed much to his celebrity and to the immortality of his fame.

After several attempts to obtain a safe passage across the Atlantic, for English cruisers were numerous and zealous in pursuit of him, he finally succeeded and reached Baltimore in October, 1802, when the political newspapers along the entire seaboard teemed with applause or abuse. His property was then worth £6000 sterling. He soon visited Washington, and was cordially received by the President, Thomas Jefferson. He also visited the heads of the departments and the various political leaders during his stay. It was not long before he went to New York, between which city and New Rochelle he passed the small residue of his life. He wrote and published many other articles than those cited; and all of them obtained a great degree of notoriety. While residing in Broome street, New York city, he published his examination of certain Scriptural prophecies. This was in 1807. In May, 1809, he removed into a small house in Columbia street; and on the eighth of June he died, in full possession of his mental faculties, with tranquility and almost without a struggle, at the advanced age of 72. His remains were deposited near New Rochelle. A beautiful monument marks the spot. His was a life of much usefulness and activity. Calumny has blasted his relentless hand in trying to stamp him as profane, intemperate and mendacious. His real truth appears to be that he was never habituated to profanity, to drunkenness, nor to falsehood; and that his calumnies were unconsciously his eulogists. His motto was—

"THE WORLD IS MY COUNTRY; TO DO GOOD IS MY RELIGION."

The following stanzas are from the pen of Hood. They are written in his most delicate vein. The antithesis is perhaps one of the most beautiful in the English language.

Farewell life! my senses swim  
And the world is growing dim;  
Thronging shadows crowd the light  
Like the advent of the night—  
Colder, colder, colder still,  
Upward steals a vapor chill;  
Strong the earthy odor grows—  
I smell the mould above the rose.

Welcome life! the spirit strives.  
Strength returns and hope revives;  
Cloudy fears and shapes forlorn  
Fly like shadows at the morn—  
O'er the earth there comes a bloom;  
Sunny light for sullen gloom  
Warm perfume for vapor cold—  
I smell the rose above the mould.

## PHYSICAL AGENCY OF LIGHT.

"As when the sun, to Cancer wheeling back,  
Returned from Capricorn, and showed the north  
His beamy countenance; all nature then  
Rejoiced."

Pollock's Course of Time, p. 137.

The involving agency of light in the causation of the regular, as well as irregular, phenomena of nature's changes, as disclosed in the sublime institution given by the Creator in the simple question, "By what way is the light parted, which scattereth the East wind upon the earth?"—Job xxxviii. 24. was briefly illustrated in the last Number.

But besides the differing effects produced upon the electrical elements by degrees of light, reflected (or parted) in different angles, or rays, when intercepted by the earth, there are other modes in which the agency of light operates upon a stupendous scale. The light which is radiated from an approaching body, has an effect different from that received from a body that is receding. Of this fact, each annual revolution of the earth, has given a demonstration, simple, positive and perfect, beyond comparison with any human scientific philosophy.

As the sun approaches from the south, all nature rouses from her previous slumber, and the vegetable world bursts forth with new life and energy. As he approaches his highest northern declination, renovation arrives at a stand-still, and progressive maturity succeeds. Grain, fruits, &c., ripen. As his receding tendency becomes more manifest in the effect of his light, the order of nature seems reversed, and decay and dissolution instead of renovation, commence their mighty operations, and mark each degree of the sun's retrocession with a tendency exactly the opposite to that which existed during his advance, on the vegetable world, until the beautiful panorama called into existence by his approach, is dissolved, and all its vital energies apparently dead and annihilated.

Nor do these marked reversions in the effect of light fail to manifest their influence to an important extent, on the various tribes of animated nature—man included. The approaching nature—marked by the sun's approach, and the receding nature, by his retreat, are equally manifest, in the diffusion, as it were, new life and vigor. Diseases, chills and fevers, obdurate coughs, especially with children, &c., which, in the fall, or commencing winter, obstinately defy remedial agency yield more readily in the spring, often to the simplest remedies. Hence revives, and languishing children are pushed with renewed vigor. But as the sun recedes towards his extreme southern declination, a more listless predisposition steals over mankind. Commencing enterprises are then pushed less vigor, and consequently, in many cases, with less success. The southern receding winter quarters, giving respite to his ambitious aspirations until again called into action by the reviving influence of spring.

The foregoing facts are too simple and positive, and too universally known to admit of cavil or evasion. Hence they may be taken as axioms, or too easily understood by the million, to suit some of the aspiring votaries of popular science. Yet, its importance cannot be by the arrogant assumptions of the one, nor the obsequious self-imposed ignorance of too many of the other class.

There is yet another important feature in the physical agency of light. This is the fact, that light from a body whose luminous surface is increasing, has an electrical effect differing from that of the light from a body whose luminous surface is diminishing. The reflected light from the moon has an effect different during her first, second, third, and fourth quarters. In the first case, the electricity supplied by her light has a stronger affinity for that of the atmosphere, and tends more to nourish vegetation, which depends chiefly on atmospheric electricity, (see *Principia*, p. 20.) but, as her horizon, as the voyage of the sun, she partakes more of the nature of terrestrial nature. These changes in the tendency of the moon's reflected light, have a marked effect on the health, feelings, and humors of men, &c., as will be perceived by contrasting the more listless feelings, and flagging energies during the old moon, especially the last quarter, with the animation in feelings, and general business, just after the new, and before the full moon.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—In her increase, the moon supplies more electricity to the atmosphere, hence, all vegetation which depends upon the atmospheric electricity chiefly for nourishment, should be sown then. Blossoming shrubs, or plants, should be sown, planted, set, or just after the new moon. If sown, planted, set, or pruned near the second quarter, they grow thrifty but seldom bear much flowers or fruit—to yield best, seed should be sown, fruit trees set or pruned, some four to two days before the full moon. If such vegetables or trees are sown, &c., after the full, they seldom realize expectation; but recent rain, potatoes, &c., &c., depending for nourishment, on terrestrial magnetism instead of atmospheric electricity, do best when sown or planted in the decreasing moon.

## THE PLANTS WE REAR.

The plant derives the whole of its mineral matter from the soil, and an important portion, also, of that which forms its combustible part. A naturally fertile soil contains all these things in sufficient abundance, and can readily supply them to the craving roots. The waters which moisten the soil dissolve them, and the minute hairs suck them up, and send them through the roots and stems to the several parts of the plant. The art of manuring merely supplies to the soil those necessary forms of vegetable food in which it is deficient; and the effects which follow from the addition of manures, show how closely the welfare of the plant is connected with the chemical composition of the soil.

The raw materials, also, which it takes up by the root, like those which are taken up by the leaf, undergo within the plant, a series of numerous and complex changes, by which they are converted into the substance of the plant itself, and are fitted for the after-purposes, in reference to animal life, which, in the economy of nature, the plant fulfills. Among the pleasing proofs of such chemical changes taking place within the plant, I may mention the effects upon the color of their flowers, which follow from the application of certain substances to the roots of plants. Charcoal powder darkens and enriches the flowers of the dahlias, the ornamental hyacinths, and super-phosphate of soda alters in various ways the hue or bloom of other cultivated plants. As the dye prepares the chemical ingredients of the laths in which its stuffs are to be dipped, and varies the one with the color he is to give to the other—so within the plant the substances applied to the roots, alter the color of the plant, mixed, so as to produce the new color imparted by their means to the petals of the flower.

But such effects of chemical art are far inferior, both in interest and importance, to those which the natural process has produced on our common vegetables. In case of cold, or what is termed the wilting rot (*Dauco carola*), luxuriously fed. Our cabbages, cauliflowers, Kohlrabis, and turnips, in all their varieties, spring from one or more species of Brassica, which in their natural state have poor roots distributed. In case of cold, or what is termed the wilting rot (*Dauco carola*), luxuriously fed. Our cabbages, cauliflowers, Kohlrabis, and turnips, in all their varieties, spring from one or more species of Brassica, which in their natural state have poor roots distributed. In case of cold, or what is termed the wilting rot (*Dauco carola*), luxuriously fed. Our cabbages, cauliflowers, Kohlrabis, and turnips, in all their varieties, spring from one or more species of Brassica, which in their natural state have poor roots distributed. 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